

The Times-Dispatch

Published Daily and Weekly

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THE TIMES-DISPATCH, Richmond, Va.

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TUESDAY, MAY 10, 1904.

Richmond for the Primary.

The failure of the Richmond Democratic Committee to adopt the measure proposed at its last meeting to test the sentiment of the Democratic voters of the city on the question of primary elections is apt to be misconstrued in other parts of the State and to have a bad influence. Already we have heard that in one Virginia city the opponents of the primary are taking comfort in the action of the Richmond committee and are making all the capital they can out of it.

But let there be no mistake. Sentiment in Richmond in favor of the primary is overwhelming. And if the question were brought to a test the great majority of Democratic voters in the city would vote in favor of the primary principle of selecting candidates. If Democrats in other parts of the State think otherwise, let them take our word for it that they are in error. Richmond is for the primary, and if the Richmond delegates to the convention do not vote for a good primary plan, they will not express the wishes of their constituents.

As for the people of the whole State, there can be no doubt that they are also in favor of the primary, and they should in selecting delegates to the State convention sound every one of those who on this point before choosing. Those who are in favor of the primary ought to be sure in advance that they are casting their votes for delegates who are in favor of it and who will vote for a primary plan when they get into the convention. This is a most important matter for Democrats of the State. It will not do to take anything for granted. Pin the candidates down, every one of them, and make them say how they stand on this question. We have reason to believe that the opponents of the primary are on the alert, and so we put the friends of the primary on notice. See to it that those who shall go as delegates to the convention are friends at heart of the primary system.

City Ornamentation.

A meeting of the Civic Improvement League of Richmond is to be held this evening at the Jefferson Hotel. Permanent organization will be effected, officers elected, committees appointed, and steps taken to build a playground for the children. The Civic Improvement League can do a great deal with the co-operation of the people, but very little without it. For years we have been urging the organization of such an association in Richmond, and we hope for good results from this one. All such associations are educational, and while educational processes are slow, they are sure to accomplish something good if continued. Civic Improvement Leagues have been formed in other cities, and many of them have long since grown out of the experimental stage. By persistent work they have forced the object for which they strive upon the attention of the public, and they have accomplished great things for public cleanliness and public ornamentation. There is undoubtedly a fine field for the work of the Civic Improvement League of Richmond, and there is no sufficient reason why it should not prove as successful as other leagues have been in other cities.

But as education must begin primarily with the children, so the Civic Improvement League of Richmond will find its best working material among the little men and women of the city. If the league can succeed in getting them thoroughly interested in their work will tell certainly in the rising generation.

The Times-Dispatch has been more than gratified at the interest which the school children have taken in our free seed distribution. They have flocked to the office in large numbers and carried away their seeds in great globs. Some of them will probably throw the seeds away; some will sow them and give them no further attention; but some also will plant the seeds with care and cultivate the plants and get a fine crop of flowers, and so become interested in the subject. We are not to be discouraged because some of the seeds are wasted. Remember the parable of the sower.

The interest which the children have manifested in this little enterprise of The Times-Dispatch shows that they can be made to take an interest in the subject of ornamentation, and if the children fall in love with the subject, the good results will be forthcoming by and by.

We hope that the meeting of the Civic Improvement League this evening will be well attended and that the organization may prosper as it deserves.

Baltimore's Progress.

The Baltimorean gave Governor Montague a rousing reception on Saturday night, and the Sun pays a high tribute to him in its editorial columns. The Governor spoke to the Young Men's Business League, which is made up mainly of representative business men of the city, without regard to political affiliation. They are united together in the interest of Baltimore. They are going to do everything in their power to make the city greater and grander than ever—in short, to turn the calamity into a blessing.

Governor Montague was equally pleased with Baltimoreans and speaks of the meeting Saturday night as one of the most inspirational that he ever attended. He was greatly impressed with the personnel of the organization and with the enthusiasm and determination displayed at the meeting. It was an inspiration to him to find the young men of the city banded together for the promotion and development of Baltimore. These young men will see to it that the city government is pure; that the officers of government are honest and efficient and patriotic, and that all public measures shall be in the interest of Baltimore, and not in the interest of citizens.

Baltimore can afford to have had a disastrous fire for the sake of this accomplishment. With all the best and most patriotic men in the community welded harmoniously together in behalf of good and honest government, material progress and civic righteousness, Baltimore must take great strides and must be a greater city than ever she would have been under other circumstances. "The people are the city," said Shakespeare. They are indeed, and if the people are all that they should be, the city must be all that it should be. Every city is as good and as great as its people are willing to make it.

The immediate work of the Young Men's Business League is to push through what is known as the dock improvement ordinance. The measure contemplates the creation of a loan of \$5,000,000, a part of which is to be used to acquire by purchase or condemnation all the property south of Pratt Street, between Light Street and the Falls. "Pratt Street," says the Sun, "is to be widened through that length to 120 feet by adding seventy feet on the south side. All the land south of Pratt Street to the Falls will be dug away thereby adding 250,000 square feet, or between six and seven acres, to the size of the basin. This will make a long water front along Pratt Street, which will be owned by the city. Along this water front piers and sheds will be constructed by the city, and some of them will be leased to steamboat and steamship lines. It is a part of the plan to deepen the basin so that large ocean-going steamships can approach the wharves and docks and load and unload here in the very heart of the city."

Baltimore has long suffered from its narrow dock, and this improvement would greatly increase its shipping facilities.

Oakwood Day.

This is the anniversary of the death of Stonewall Jackson, and it is also the regularly appointed day for memorial exercises at Oakwood Cemetery here.

Oakwood is on the eastern border of Richmond, and we suppose contains the bodies of more Confederate dead than any other cemetery. Thither were sent for interment many who fell dead upon the bloody battlefields below Richmond, and who were later joined by thousands of others whose lives ended in the white-washed wards of the military hospitals here, in Chalmers and Howard's Grove especially.

"Memorial exercises" were instituted at Oakwood as soon as the war was over, and they have been continued there annually ever since. The ladies of that association have kept up their work with unquenchable ardor. With them the observance of the day, however, have been not "decorative" merely or chiefly, but "memorial," when the tender memories of the Confederacy, when the heroic struggles of the past, when the glorious events of the bygone time have been recalled, and embalmed afresh in the thoughts of our people.

The orator at Oakwood to-day will be ex-Governor Cameron, who was an officer in the Confederate army, and who has made many charming contributions in speech and letters to war history. He is well informed on all the matters upon which he undertakes to speak, and there is melody in his voice and eloquence upon his tongue as he comes to discuss other days. There is to be a military parade, too, and other exercises becoming the occasion, and it is to be hoped the attendance will be larger than usual.

A Lesson From Rockefeller.

Mr. John D. Rockefeller told his son's Bible class on Sunday last how he learned to make money. He attributed much to the training which he had received at home. "He said that he was from the very beginning taught to do things—simple things such as a boy could do. He was taught to be self-reliant, which is a great lesson and an indispensable lesson for every boy to learn, if he would make a good American citizen, and accomplish anything for himself. Mr. Rockefeller was taught to drive horses and to milk cows and how to do all sorts of work on the farm. Finally his father placed a sum of money in his hands and told him to have a house built. The work was done well. After that his father began to allow him to lend money, and Mr. Rockefeller was impressed with the fact that he could get as much interest for \$50 loaned at seven per cent. as he could earn by digging potatoes for ten days. This made him understand that money was a fine servant, and he told his class that it was a good servant for anybody, but a bad master.

Mr. Rockefeller told of his first position, that of helper to the bookkeeper in a commission house. "At the end of the second year of my service with this company I desired a salary of \$500. My employer was willing to give me from January 1st of that year \$700. Meanwhile an opportunity offered to engage in business with a young man. Accordingly, on April 1st, with some \$500 or \$550 that I had saved up and a few thousands which my father loaned me at ten per cent., until I should become of age (laughter). I contributed my part of the capital, which was \$4,000. We were prosperous from the beginning. We did a business of \$500,000 produce commission the first year. Our profits were not very large—I think \$4,000—but I think it was better for me than the \$500 which I had asked."

It is not to be inferred from this, of course, that every boy who would have the same training that Mr. Rockefeller had would accumulate a fortune. But it is, well for every boy to understand that it is a good thing to know how to do something well; that it is a good thing to learn to be self-reliant; that it is a good thing to acquire the saving habit; that it is a good foundation for a fortune to accumulate by one's own exertion and thrift even a few hundred dollars. Many a man has started on the road to fortune by having a little capital to invest at the right time, and many another man has lost an opportunity to make a business for himself by failing to have a small capital. Two of the most prosperous men in the newspaper business in the State of Virginia are men who started without any means whatever, and to-day each owns the paper upon which he formerly worked at a small salary. We know another newspaper man in Virginia, who by having \$300 in cash was able to acquire an interest in a newspaper, which afterwards paid him handsomely, and which he sold for many times the amount of his original cash payment.

Perhaps none of our young readers will ever become as wealthy as Mr. Rockefeller, but if each one will learn how to do things well, will learn how to save money and to be self-reliant, he may be sure of getting along in the world. We mourn the loss and departure of a friend and subscriber, the late Mr. L. W. Wentz, who died at Crystal Hill, Va., printed elsewhere. It is particularly bad that this subscriber is driven away by the editorial page. We do not object so much when somebody is made angry by a misprint or a necessary correction in the local department, by the misplacement or mistakes of the mechanical department, by the misstatements or actions of the business department or even by the follies or fancies of the society column or the woman's page. But concerning the editorial page, we are sensitive. Richmond News Leader.

Naturally so. In this establishment the fellows down in the business office make us fellows upstairs feel very keenly the delicacy of our place. With ill-concealed contempt they say: "A business man do not expect you writing fellows to bring any subscribers to the paper, nor do we ask it of you. All that we do ask is that you will not run any subscribers away by expressing opinions on subjects about which subscribers differ. If you editors would only guard that point, work in the circulation department would be much simplified."

We are sorry for the editor of the News Leader. He is up against the circulation department good and hard, and we know what that means. "Pity the lot," etc.

The mysterious disappearance of E. L. Wentz in the mountains of Virginia has been cleared up in part. The body was found in the forest, where it has lain since the middle of October, in spite of the diligent search that was made to discover it. But there is still mystery. How did this young man meet his death? Was he murdered? The fullest investigation should be made, and if there was foul play the murderer or murderers must be run down and brought to trial. The honor of the State demands it.

We are unable to find the Hearst boom, which seems to be distressing Democrats in Washington. Hearst's account stands as follows:

Rhode Island, instructed..... 8
Kansas, instructed..... 2
South Dakota, instructed..... 6
New Mexico, instructed..... 8
Ohio, instructed..... 4
Nevada, instructed..... 4
Iowa, instructed..... 25

What have these States usually done towards electing a Democratic candidate? One of the most flattering of all our articles on Richmond's commercial interests is that which appears to-day on the grocery trade. There are twenty million tons of groceries each year that is hard to believe, but it is true. Two houses alone handle two million tons each—Sunday's Times-Dispatch.

To be sure, it is a hard statement to believe, and upon sober, second thought, we do not insist upon it. We tried to say that two houses alone handle two million dollars' worth of business each. We insist upon that, for it is quite true.

The first installment of Japanese poetry, "The Eagle Blast on the Yalu," is being deciphered in a New York "yellow" office.

Mr. Danforth is a graduate of the Hill school of politicians and believes in fighting to win, rather than just for the glory of the thing.

The Sunday school excursion season is opening up in great shape and the red ticket scholars are now too numerous to mention.

Mr. Cleveland's article in the Saturday Evening Post is additional evidence, if any were needed, that he is not a candidate.

Henrico county is always immense on the voting line, poll tax or no poll tax requirement, and her voters have figured splendidly on the paid up list.

Before the wind and the rain, a lot of Richmond really moved out of town yesterday and the people enjoyed it.

The Wentz mystery is a mystery no longer and the mystery now is how it remained a mystery so long.

The showers that came in the May, trolly, did not come too soon this year. The St. Louis midway is said to be too tame, even for Boston folks.

Anyhow, Judge Parker can't say: "I told you so."

ALL WOMEN

Who wish to retain or regain their health must see to it that functional regularity is established. This is an all-important question and the wise woman will resort to Hostetter's Stomach Bitters at the first symptom of any derangement, because she knows it always gives prompt relief. Pains in the back, bloating, vomiting, headache, indigestion, dyspepsia, fainting spells, sleeplessness, nervous danger signals which require the Bitters. Try one bottle.

Until the judgment-trump be blown, And wrongs forever be thrown;
Then they will rise up one and all To answer to the last roll call.

Among the arrivals in the city yesterday is Mrs. Green Penn, of Danville, who is at the Jefferson for a day or two.

Rheumatism Neuralgia

It has come to be an established and well known fact that Rheumatism cannot be cured by internal applications alone. It is, however, cured by the external application of a soothing and penetrating liniment in the form of a salve. This salve is called Hamlin's Wizard Oil. It is a blood disease and must be cured through the blood.

Hamlin's Wizard Oil. It is a blood disease and must be cured through the blood. It is a blood disease and must be cured through the blood. It is a blood disease and must be cured through the blood.

There is only one Wizard Oil—Hamlin's—name blown in the bottle. Signature, Hamlin Bros., on wrapper. Take no substitute. 50c. and \$1.00.

HAMLINS COUGH BALSAM
Soothes the Throat. Stops the Cough. 25c. 50c.

Hamlin's Blood and Liver Pills
Act Gently and without Pain. 25c.

AUNT DINAH'S OLD VIRGINIA HERB TEA
Clears the Complexion. 25c.

For Sale and Recommended by
All Druggists.

VIRGINIA INVESTOR HAS

NEW YORK BROKER ARRESTED

NEW YORK, May 9.—Horace Blackmur, Jr., of Brooklyn, was arrested to-day in Wall Street, on a charge of grand larceny, and was held in \$1,000 bail by a police justice.

Blackmur was arrested on the complaint of S. M. Davidson, of the Valley View, who alleges that he received letters from Blackmur, who was a member of the Wall Street firm of W. T. Edson & Co., inviting him to invest money. He states that he sent the firm money to invest in Aetna bonds, and that a few days later he received a letter from the firm to sell the stock at 70. When he asked the firm for his money, he says it was not returned to him, and he asked that Blackmur be arrested.

COLLEGE BASE-BALL.

Richmond College and Danville Military Institute Play.

The base-ball game scheduled for yesterday afternoon at Broad Street Park with the lines of Richmond College and the Danville Military Institute as participants had to be postponed owing to the heavy rainfall at the hour set. The Danville team are guests of the college, and will remain here, and then play the college. The game will be called at 3 o'clock, as the Danville men must leave at 6. The Institute team is said to be a clever aggregation, and promise to put up a stiff article of ball.

The college has one of the strongest teams in the State, and has won several years, and plays a fast game. This afternoon's contest promises to be very interesting and will bring out an enthusiastic crowd of collegians and their admirers.

The Thomas Letter.

Editor of The Times-Dispatch:—Sir:—The authenticity of the letter of Mr. J. M. Thomas, Major-General of the United States Army, which appeared in your issue of Sunday, May 8th, is beyond dispute. A verbatim copy of it appears in the war record published by the United States Government, under conscription of the War Department. (See vol. 51, part 1, Supplement, Serial No. 101, page 317.) But more significant still is a previous letter from Major Thomas to Colonel Francis H. Smith, then superintendent of the Virginia Military Institute, which clearly intimates the state of the writer's mind as to what his course should be in case of war between the north and south. It is a letter of persuasion or of preference, his purpose was changed, does not seem to me material; certainly it is a letter which will be of great value to his guide, when after such declarations as these letters contain, and after the decision of his native State, he accepted high rank in the Federal army, and obeyed the requirement "to perform duties alike repulsive to honor and humanity." It is a military coercion of the Southern States.

The substance is taken from the same volume of the war records referred to above and will be found in the same issue of the New York Hotel.

New York City, January 8, 1861.
Colonel Francis H. Smith, Superintendent, Virginia Military Institute.
Dear Sir:—In looking over the files of the National Intelligence this morning, I met with your advertisement for a commandant of cadets and instructor of tactics at the Institute. If not already filled, I will be glad to hear from you and will inform me where salary and allowances pertain to the situation, as from present appearances, I see it will soon be necessary for me to be looking up some means of support.

Respectfully your obedient servant,
(Signed) J. M. Thomas.
In the face of these letters, reprinted in the official articles of the United States Government, those who have faith in the "Thomas" for consistent loyalty at the attempted expense of the Southern officers who followed the Federal Government, must change their attitude for one of explanation. What new light did Thomas see between March 13th and April 20th, 1861?

Petersburg, May 9, 1904. W. E. C.

Ode for May 10th.

The past is dead, long live the past;
And may its memory ever last
In hearts through which the Southern blood
Leaps on its way to a famed home.

For we who live in the Southern name,
Look on the past and find no shame,
Attached to the cause, which, though
Lost,
Was worth the life blood which it cost;
And though the Southern willows wave
Over the low mounds which we have
With bitter tears, we feel,
We know the future will reveal,
That each martyred hero died wear
A crown of heavenly light and fair,
Each spot which heard the dying moans,
And which in death received the bones
Of those who freely gave their all,
In answer to the Southland's call;
No matter where they may be found,
Such spots are for the brave and true,
The heroes who sleep "neath the sods,
Rest in sweet peace, their souls are
God's.

Until the judgment-trump be blown,
And wrongs forever be thrown;
Then they will rise up one and all
To answer to the last roll call.

Among the arrivals in the city yesterday is Mrs. Green Penn, of Danville, who is at the Jefferson for a day or two.

HE EXERCISES MUCH CLEMENCY

President Roosevelt Grants Twelve Pardons and Denies Thirteen Applications.

(By Associated Press.)
WASHINGTON, May 9.—The President has denied thirteen applications for pardon, and has exercised clemency in twelve.

He has pardoned Henry C. Perry, convicted in North Carolina of having in his possession empty whiskey barrels upon which the revenue stamp was not cancelled, and sentenced December 18, 1903, to imprisonment for one year. His pardon was recommended by the District Attorney and Judge and the Attorney-General, because the offense was technical, and there was serious doubt of the guilt of the prisoner.

He has pardoned Mary J. Riley, convicted in the western district of Virginia of retailing liquor without having paid the special tax, and sentenced on February 11, 1904, to pay a fine of \$100 and to be imprisoned for thirty days in jail. The judge suspended execution of the sentence for four months in order to permit an application for pardon to be considered, and he and the District Attorney recommended a pardon, in which recommendation the Attorney-General concurred.

He has granted a pardon to restore the civil rights of Henry M. Owens, convicted in the eastern district of Virginia of embezzling postoffice funds and sentenced to imprisonment for six months, from which he was discharged about seven years ago.

FORMER VIRGINIAN AND VETERAN REPORTER DEAD

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)
WESTPORT, MASS., May 9.—Blomine Dodge Clemens, aged sixty-nine years, a former Virginia reporter and a Civil War veteran, died at his home here today.

He was a native of Petersburg, Va., and came North to work when a young man, and at the call for volunteers April 10, 1861, he was the first man in Webster to offer his services and served through the early part of the war. He was adjutant of the local Grand Army Post, and organized the once famous Grand Army Male Quartette.

PLUM FOR MR. COLES.

Popular Attorney of This City Receives Party Recognition.
Mr. Malcolm A. Coles, an attorney of this city, has received a letter from the Democratic Central Committee of the United States, informing him of his appointment as a special attorney in the Department of Justice in Washington.

Mr. Coles is also in receipt of a letter from Assistant Attorney-General Pratt, advising him that his work will be under the appropriation for "Defending Suits and Claims against the United States." This position carries with it a handsome salary, and all traveling expenses, while engaged in official business.

Mr. Coles is one of the leading Republicans in eastern Virginia, and is regarded as one of the brightest and ablest campaign speakers and debaters in his party in the State.

He was the nominee of his party for Congress in the First District in 1902, and made a very strong showing against his Democratic opponent, Hon. A. J. Jones, informing him of his appointment as a special attorney in the Department of Justice in Washington.

While his friends here will be sorry to lose him from among them, yet they will follow him with their best wishes for success in his new field of work. It is understood that the position pays more than two thousand a year.

ANNIVERSARY TO-DAY.

Richmond Light Infantry Blues Will Celebrate at Westhampton.

The Blues' Battalion has been ordered to report at their army this morning at Westhampton, and the Blues, who will board the special cars furnished by the Richmond Passenger and Power Company, will convene there to Westhampton Park, where they will celebrate their 11th anniversary.

The battalion and members of the Blues' Association, together with a large number of guests, will take part in the festivities. An old-fashioned dinner will be served, prepared by Caterer Moesta.

Shorts of all sorts will be enjoyed during the day, and the Blues' ball game will be played between the two companies. There will be target practice, and the Blues will also have a ball game, which has been in the possession of the organization for over a hundred years.

Among the prominent invited guests will be Hon. R. C. Coleman, of the city yesterday.

BUSBY CASE IS SET.

Noted Suit Will be Retried on June 11th.

The noted damage suit of J. H. Busby vs. Dawson, Bloomberg and Marks, in which the verdict of \$30,000 for the plaintiffs was reversed by the court, was set for rehearing by Judge Ingram in the Law and Equity Court, yesterday for Saturday, June 11th. The week following will be given up to the case if necessary.

The docket was called and other cases set for the term.

In the Hustings Court William Robinson was acquitted of the charge of housebreaking.

GAS-HOLDER MATTER.

Options Extended and Engineer Will be Employed to Locate.

The Light Committee last night considered the gas holder matter briefly, and authorized the superintendent of the gas department to extend for thirty days the options secured on locations.

He had secured options on three lots, but their location was not made public. The superintendent was also authorized to employ a consulting engineer to assist in the matter of locating the proposed new gas holder for the western portion of the city, which will be west of Seventeenth Street, and which will cost \$150,000.

MR. G. C. RUSKELL SICK. Sergeant-at-Arms of Council, However, Is Much Better.

Mr. George C. Russell, sergeant-at-arms of the City Council, was taken ill with appendicitis at his home, No. 1407 Hanover Street, about 9 o'clock Saturday afternoon, and on Sunday night his condition was regarded as rather serious. Mr. Russell's condition, however, was greatly improved last night, and he was

THERE IS NO SUBSTITUTE FOR



ROYAL BAKING POWDER
Absolutely Pure
IT IS A MATTER OF HEALTH

DO YOU REMEMBER THAT ON MAY 10th?

Columbus discovered the Tortugas Islands. 1492.

Queen Elizabeth issued her royal license under seal for the performance of stage plays; the first establishment of a regular company of players in England. This license was granted to Burbage and four others, servants of the Earl of Leicester, to act plays at the Globe, Bankside. 1574.

Sir Thomas Dale arrived at the Jamestown colony, with 3 ships, 300 people, 12 cows, 20 goats and all things needful. Lord Baltimore had previously left for England on account of his health, and Dale took command. Sir Thomas Gales arrived in August following, with 6 ships, 250 men, 20 women, 160 cattle, 200 hogs, and military stores, arms and government. These added to the 200 left by Lord Baltimore, swelled the number to 800. 1611.

Louis de Marillac, marshal of France, beheaded. He conspired against Richelieu, to whom he was indebted for much of his good fortune, and to whose resentment he fell a victim. 1649.

Governor Endicott and other influential men in the Massachusetts colony, formed an association against wearing long hair. 1773.

An act of parliament passed, authorizing the East India Company to export their own tea, duty 2d per pound. In consequence of this act they determined to send it to New York, Philadelphia and Boston. In October, of the same year the Americans refused to receive it. This tea tax occasioned the destruction of 17 chests at New York, and 340 at Boston and was one of the causes of the Revolutionary war. 1775.

The Second Continental Congress met at Philadelphia, the first having met September 5th, the year before, at the same place. 1775.

Colonels Allen and Arnold surprised and took Ticonderoga, which surrendered without the loss of a man. The same day they took Crown Point on the west shore of Lake Champlain. 1775.

Peyton Randolph, of Virginia, chosen president of the Continental Congress. Randolph was born in Virginia and received his education (legal) in England. In 1748, having returned to Virginia, he was appointed king's attorney-general for the colony, although but twenty-five years of age. April 12, 1776, he was chosen speaker of the House of Burgesses and resigned the office of attorney-general. He died October 21, 1775. 1775.

Portsmouth and Norfolk, Va., taken by the British, who burned many houses and vessels. 1776.

Stony Point, on the Hudson, abandoned by the Americans and then taken by the English under General Clinton. 1781.

Lord Rawdon evacuated Camden after destroying the public and private houses, and much of his own baggage. 1781.

Battle of Lodi, in which Bonaparte gained an important victory over the Austrians, under the veteran general, Beaulieu. The long narrow bridge which led to the city, was defended by 30 pieces of cannon. The French generals put themselves at the head of 3,000 grenadiers, and in the face of a murderous fire, crossed the bridge over the dead bodies of their comrades, who were mowed down by hundreds, and took possession of the Austrian batteries. The loss was about 3,000 men on each side. This was one of the most striking military achievements of Bonaparte, it was on this occasion that he received the title of "the little corporal." 1801.

General R. E. Lee took command of the Southern troops in Virginia. 1862.

Norfolk, Va., surrendered to the Union troops. 1862.

Stonewall Jackson died. 1863.

Continuation of the battle at Spotsylvania Courthouse between Grant's and Lee's forces. Nothing decisive, with a loss on each side of about 10,000. 1865.

The trial of President Lincoln's slayer commenced. 1865.

Jefferson Davis arrested in Georgia by Colonel Pritchard, of the Fourth Michigan Cavalry. 1865.

able to sit up and receive his friends who called.

THIRD DISTRICT COMMITTEE CALLED

The Third District Democratic Committee has been called by Chairman John C. Easley to meet at noon May 20th in his office in this city. At that time of her office in this city. At that time of her office in this city. At that time of her office in this city.